## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION

JOSE ANGEL LOPEZ, ET AL.,	) CASE NO: 2:11-CV-00353
Plaintiffs,	) CIVIL
vs.	) Corpus Christi, Texas
ALLIS-CHALMERS ENERGY, INC.,	) Friday, April 13, 2012
Defendant.	) _) (2:31 p.m. to 3:22 p.m.)

## MOTIONS HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE NELVA GONZALES RAMOS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Appearances: See next page

Court Recorder: Genay Rogan

Clerk: Brandy Cortez

Transcribed by: Exceptional Reporting Services, Inc.

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361 949-2988

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

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Defendant:	MICHAEL J. MUSKAT, ESQ. ALISON MAY, ESQ. Muskay Martinez & Mahony 440 Louisiana St., Suite 590 Houston, TX 77002	

reconsider the protective order.

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## MR. MUSKAT: Okay.

Your Honor, what I'd like to do, to give you some additional context and to explain the new facts that we raised in our motion for reconsideration, is to explain in more detail than is set out in our papers the situation my client is in in this case. These are, relatively speaking, your Honor, low-dollar-value claims relative to the cost of litigation and the burdens upon my clients in contesting the claims and litigating them.

These are primarily field personnel. They make between about 15 and 20 dollars an hour. The vast majority of them were employed for -- in this capacity, in a contractor capacity, for a period of a few months. They didn't always work overtime in those weeks. And just very roughly speaking -- this is not evidence -- but very roughly speaking, these claims are a few thousand dollars per plaintiff, and sometimes less than that.

The opt-in period of the class that you certified, your Honor -- you certified a class in February of three job titles in the Tubular Services entity, and there were 150 putative class members in that class. The opt-in period ends early next week, your Honor, and there are between about 45 and 50 people who have opted in so far. So, I think, you know, we'll wind up somewhere around a -- probably a number of about 50 opt-in plaintiffs asserting claims that range from probably

1 several hundred dollars to a few thousand dollars.

In light of that, your Honor -- and my clients saw this situation for what it was back in February, when Mr. Braugh indicated that -- you may recall we had a dispute about the scope of the class, and plaintiffs' counsel indicated that they wanted to do additional discovery to attempt to expand the class. What my client decided at that time is that, for business reasons, it is -- given the size of these claims, given the number of likely opt-in class members, it did not make business sense, your Honor, to continue to litigate issues about the merits of the case. And, as a result, what my client did in late February was to extend an offer of complete relief under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

THE COURT: Okay. Got all that the first time around. What is new? After I denied your motion for protective order, what's new to form the basis of the motion for reconsideration? I fully considered what you filed when you filed your motion for protective order. I've considered everything you've said right now, from what I recall.

So, I am just asking: Is there anything new I should be looking at to decide whether I should reconsider that?

MR. MUSKAT: Well, there's new facts -- there's -- the motion for protective order, as you will recall, your Honor, dealt with sort of two issues, or at least two types of discovery, that the other side is seeking. One was related to

the merits of the case, and that's sort of what my comments were directed to just then. The other sort of set of discovery that's being sought relates to attempting to expand this class beyond the entity with which the named plaintiffs contract, or the Tubular Services entity.

And we were concerned, your Honor, that in the response that was filed to our motion for protective order there were distortions of the record designed to create the impression that there is evidence out there that would support a joint employment relationship. And we wanted to correct those issues, and we did that in our motion for reconsideration.

Our position on that, your Honor, and on this soughtafter discovery, is that these folks contracted with Tubular
Services only. They performed no services and signed no
contract with any other operating subsidiary within this group
of companies. And plaintiffs are right that the ultimate
parent company is called Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc., and that
Allis-Chalmers and Allis-Chalmers Energy appear throughout this
chain of companies. But the issue is that these plaintiffs,
having not performed services and not contracted with any other
operating subsidiary, have no basis to seek to certify a class
that is any larger than what we have offered, your Honor, which
is everyone in Tubular Services. And, so, that was the other
basis for our motion, your Honor.

THE COURT: Court's going to deny the motion for reconsideration of the order denying the protective order.

So, if you want to move on to the motion for referral to magistrate judge?

MR. MUSKAT: Okay. I will, your Honor. And there is some overlap here. It involves some of the same concerns.

We have -- by our offer of complete relief, your

Honor, we've essentially mooted any dispute that exists about

the merits of the plaintiffs' claims, about whether these

people were misclassified as contractors. And because of that,

we feel it's in the best -- certainly the best interest of my

clients, but also in the best interest of the class members, to

proceed to get these claims resolved, in the settlement

process, where we're not litigating the essentially moot issue

of whether these people were misclassified; what we're doing is

trying to determine the amount of back pay that's owed to each

putative class member or each opt-in class member.

And, so, what we have asked the other side to do, and they have refused, is to engage in these discussions and see if we can reach a settlement agreement without the necessity of litigating issues that are essentially moot. And what we would like to do is have a magistrate judge assist the parties in that process by doing things such as being able to schedule settlement conferences, mediate settlement terms, and help the parties in this process of determining the back pay owed to

these folks so that we can get it paid and get this case resolved and not spend a bunch of time and money litigating moot issues.

And it seemed to us that a referral to a magistrate judge was particularly appropriate because we do anticipate your Honor would be understandably somewhat reluctant to get, you know, get heavily involved in sort of settlement issues, and so it seemed to us to be appropriate that this would be a very good use of a magistrate judge, who can do those things and can also address the discovery issues.

For example, we're going to have to determine the back pay owed to each class member. You know, we will produce time and pay records. Our hope is that we will be able to agree with the other side on the back pay owed to a particular opt-in class member, but if we can't do that, and if there is a dispute about that, there may need to be some discovery about that. And that it something that a magistrate judge, I think, could help with in the context of working with the parties through the settlement process.

Again, the goal here, your Honor -- the goal is to get this wrapped up so that the class members are getting paid, which we think in a timely way, which we think is in their best interest. Because if this doesn't happen, if we are -- if we are forced to continue to litigate a case where we have mooted the liability issue, that's not in the best interest of the

1 | a magistrate judge to help us with that process.

**THE COURT:** Okay. Thank you.

3 MR. MUSKAT: And that's the basis for the motion,

4 your Honor.

argument.

THE COURT: Mr. Braugh?

MR. BRAUGH: May I approach the podium, your Honor?

**THE COURT:** Yes.

MR. BRAUGH: Let me briefly address what I perceive to be the same contention that was made in the motion for protective order, which is: We have offered to settle; therefore, you can't look any further into our business practices. That seems to kind of be the backbone of the entire

When we were before you last time, as the Court knows, the plaintiffs contended that the scope of the class should have been larger. And I think we were standing at this podium side by side when defense counsel for Allis-Chalmers advised the Court that, although he had initially told you that the proper scope of the class would be casing floor hands, stabbers, and tong operators, they said: Well, we've been looking some and there might be eight or nine more categories that should be included. And I made the argument at that point in time that these other categories of employees were literally standing beside one another on the rig floor, and I said, you know, that's — it's fundamental, you know, in the oilfield,

these guys who are working the same jobs are laborers, and I asked for counsel to stipulate to that, and he refused to.

And what transpired after that, I think the Court has seen it in motion practice, but principally what is going on now is the same thing that went on at the last hearing. And that is an attempt to contain this case to a limited number of enumerated employees in the South Texas Division, which was represented by Archer Tubular Services, LLC. We see, now having done more research and talked to employees, talking to employees who have called us, that there are more employees out there who were not paid overtime properly by these entities.

We find them in the state of Pennsylvania, another case pending, where Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. stipulates that it is the employer of coral tubing operators who are day-rate-type employees; when compared to the affidavit that has been filed in your court saying Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is merely a holding company that's never employed anybody. We get payroll records from our own guys, our own people who are coming to us, that show Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. on their pay stubs. We find that the trucks they are driving are apparently titled in the name of Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. according to the, at least the affidavit we have received.

And, so, there is, in our mind, a substantial question that remains about the proper scope of this class. We believe, clearly, that since counsel for Allis-Chalmers

identified at the last hearing another, you know, I believe it's eight categories of employees that should have been included -- one, two, three -- I'm sorry; 12 categories of additional employees that should be included -- that that's something we should have had a stipulation on and the class

should have been expanded at that point in time.

Now another two months have burned off the clock. We have sent discovery trying to get to the bottom of the appropriate scope of this class, who the employer really is, whether this is a single enterprise, and whether under the FLSA Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. may be deemed to be an employer, and, if so, it stands to reason that there are a lot more employees out there that we don't know about.

So, we perceive the request on this particular motion to appoint a magistrate to oversee mandated settlement conferences on terms dictated by a defendant who continues to hide the identity of employees to be nothing more than a thinly-veiled disguise saying they don't like this Court's rulings so far and they hope to do better with a magistrate. We don't believe it would be appropriate to force settlement discussions on an important case involving a substantial federal right under the FLSA without allowing us to conduct discovery and prove whether or not these defendants are being honest in their representations and have identified all relevant class members. We know for a fact they did not before

- the first hearing, and we know for a fact that their settlement
  offer is contingent and was expressly contingent upon the
  plaintiffs' counsel agreeing that these would be the only
  categories of employees, the ones they have identified to us,
  not the ones we can do discovery on. We have to accept the
- 6 categories they have given us. That was a condition of the 7 settlement offer.
  - And, so, we don't believe appointing a magistrate to oversee our case in this point in time is appropriate. We don't believe that mandatory, forced settlement without discovery is appropriate. And, so, we would ask to deny the motion to appoint a magistrate to oversee this matter.
- **THE COURT:** All right.
- 14 MR. MUSKAT: If I can respond, your Honor.
- **THE COURT:** Yes.

16 MR. MUSKAT: I need to make something very, very
17 clear to the Court.

After the scheduling conference in February, we offered -- this is in late February -- we offered to expand the class to every contractor in Tubular Services. That needs to be crystal clear. That was offered in February. We sent a list of those people; it's 72 people. We sent a proposed order and stipulation. And that grouping, the Tubular Services grouping, is what we have offered complete relief to. There is no basis on which to delay the settlement of those claims.

Now, it's a separate issue as to whether or not it's appropriate to do discovery as to any other entity. That's a separate issue. We can settle Tubular Services' claims. The class now encompasses all of them. There's 222 people. And part of the reason why we offered the additional 72 people is precisely so that we would avoid disputes about whether and which job titles should be included and whether everybody in Tubular Services, you know, was properly included.

So, we did that in February. You know, we wanted to settle those claims then. It's not true that -- you know, it's not true that somehow we haven't done that or we delayed or dropped the ball in doing that. It's just the other side has refused to engage us in that. And it seems to us that we can settle those claims and deal with this other issue as to whether or not they ought to be able to do discovery and try to certify other classes.

You know, plaintiffs' counsel mentioned this case in Pennsylvania. And that's -- I'm glad he did, because the case in Pennsylvania involves another operating company in this group of companies, the Underbalanced Services. The plaintiffs in that case -- the only plaintiffs in that case -- are plaintiffs who worked for Underbalanced Services, that particular operating company.

And if plaintiffs' counsel thinks that there are unlawful practices that have occurred in other operating

subsidiaries within this group of companies, then they need to have a plaintiff who works for those companies and can bring a lawsuit challenging that practice.

But what I hear plaintiffs' counsel essentially suggesting is, is that, well, because they've identified these folks in South Texas who worked for Tubular Services, who they believe were misclassified, we now essentially get to do an audit of the entire group of companies to see if there are any other unlawful practices that occurred anywhere else, even though none of the plaintiffs work for those other entities and there's no allegations at all to support that fact. You know, if there is another operating subsidiary that has some unlawful practice, all he has to have is a plaintiff who worked for that subsidiary.

So, I just wanted that to be totally clear, and that these are distinct issues. The issue of settlement of the Tubular Services employees, which there is no reason not to get that done as soon as possible --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, he is saying that there are some conditions on that settlement that are a problem.

MR. MUSKAT: There are no conditions on settling the claims of the Tubular Services class that we've proposed, which is now a grand total of 222 people. As to those 222 people, as to the people who opt in, we are willing to pay them all back pay they are owed for a period of three years, double it for

- liquidated damages, and pay attorneys' fees. And all we need to do is determine what those numbers are, and we can get this resolved.
- **THE COURT:** Okay.

- MR. BRAUGH: The settlement offer I received was, in fact, conditional upon us accepting that as the scope of the class. Not only that, they are still contending that we don't get to do discovery to see if they are telling the truth about the identity of those people. And, most importantly, your Honor, they don't want us to discover whether or not the parent company, Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc., is, in fact, the employer under the FLSA. They won't let us do discovery regarding that.
- **THE COURT:** I'm going to deny the motion to refer to the magistrate judge.
- 16 MR. BRAUGH: So, the next motion --
- **THE COURT:** I think there is some discovery that 18 needs to probably proceed.
  - So, next, the plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a second amended complaint.
- 21 MR. BRAUGH: Yes, your Honor.
  - We filed a motion for leave to amend our complaint and to file a second amended complaint. In that, your Honor, you will note that we have altered the class definition. We have pled some very specific facts that we received in

affidavits from new opt-in plaintiffs, one of whom is not part of the currently existing certified class; Mr. Leyva was not included in the original list of 151 people supplied by Allis-Chalmers.

We have discovered -- not through discovery at this time, because we don't have answers yet -- but we have discovered through our research and investigation additional probable violations of the FLSA, including not getting paid for all hours worked, potential overtime violations because of the off-the-clock hours that haven't been counted, and others as we have described in our second amended complaint.

The response that we received from defense counsel with respect to -- and, in particular, the state law claims that we have attempted to bring, claims pertaining to federal taxation issues, quite honestly, your Honor, we haven't done the research to adequately respond, and it may very well be that defense counsel is right about those matters.

And, so, what we would like to do is -- and we have already prepared it -- is amend our proposed second amended complaint to solely reference the FLSA claims and to remove all records as to state law or federal taxation claims, and so we should be able to resolve that particular objection that the defendants had by agreement.

So, the only question, then, remaining on our motion for leave to file the second amended complaint is whether we

1 should be able to plead this expanded class scope and the 2 specific facts that we have been able to uncover to date in the additional provisions of violations of the FLSA. And we would 3 4 ask the Court's permission to do so. We believe that 5 permission for leave to file a second amended complaint in the 6 early stages of discovery is something that should be routinely 7 granted in the interest of justice and that there is no 8 practical or good reason not to allow the amendment now that we 9 have agreed to remove the state law and other unrelated claims. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 Mr. Muskat? Your Honor, I was just informed about 12 MR. MUSKAT: 13 this amendment right before the hearing and handed a copy of 14 this, so I haven't had a chance to look through it and read it. 15 I am assuming they just deleted the state 16 law claims, what were claimed to be preempted, and everything 17 else stayed the same. 18 MR. BRAUGH: And the federal taxation issues as well, 19 your Honor. 20 MR. MUSKAT: So, our position, if that's what's -- if 21 that's what's occurred, our position on this is that we're not 22 opposed to the amended -- although I want to -- I want to make 23 clear that we're certainly not in agreement that the proposed 24 expanded class is appropriate that's the subject of their 25 motion to expand. We have substantial arguments in response to

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1 | that that we'd like to present.
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- 2 So -- so, we don't -- we will withdraw our opposition
- 3 to the second amended complaint, but just want the record to be
- 4 | clear that we would like our opportunity to contest the
- 5 expanded class.
- 6 THE COURT: Okay. And you're certainly entitled to
- 7 do that.
- 8 MR. MUSKAT: Thank you, your Honor.
- 9 THE COURT: Then, the Court's going to grant the
- 10 | plaintiff's motion for leave to file the second amended
- 11 | complaint as changed or as modified --
- 12 MR. BRAUGH: We will do so, your Honor.
- 13 **THE COURT:** -- as stated. Okay.
- 14 | So -- but then we have the plaintiffs' motion to
- 15 | modify the class and extend the opt-in date, correct?
- 16 MR. BRAUGH: Yes, your Honor.
- 17 May I proceed?
- 18 **THE COURT:** Yes.
- 19 MR. BRAUGH: I guess first there are a lot of parts
- 20 to this motion and it's hard to figure out where to start
- 21 | first. But I think logically let me start with our existing
- 22 class that we have.
- A few issues that we have had so far, we have some
- 24 | bad addresses and we're having difficulty getting proper notice
- 25 out to a handful of the original employees who were identified

by Allis-Chalmers. We have had a chance to actually get hired by a number of new Plaintiffs who have come in and talked to us who we have been able to interview.

And we understand that there is likely a substantial language barrier for a significant portion of this class such that sending out the notices to them in English, as was permitted by the original order authorizing notice to be sent out, it likely didn't reach some of the class members in a way that was effective in a way that they could understand.

And so we think that setting aside expanding the class, the opt-in period certainly needs to be extended. And we, of course, would like permission to translate the Court's orders and notices and re-submit those to class members in Spanish hoping to reach some people who may have -- not have a full grasp of the English language who might be proper class members. So I'll kind of treat that as a separate issue.

The overall issue, your Honor, is as Allis-Chalmers has conceded now in open court, there are additional class members that certainly should be added. The original class was limited to the stabbers, casing floor hands and tong operators. And so that was the limit of the first notice. Although we have received a list with 72 additional potential class members on it, we did not and still to this day do not have the Court's permission to send out notice to them. And if we sent the notice out to them, it would say this is to all former casing

1 hands, stabbers and tong operators. And they would say: Well,

2 I'm not one of those.

And so, you know, I think, in essence, there should be a stipulation to expand the class to these remaining 72 people. So that's kind of the second layer is that I think certainly we have to expand the class based on upon Allis-Chalmers now agreeing there were more people who should have been given notice and we don't have authority to give notice to yet.

I think the more contested issue is this notion of sending it out and sending this notice out not to just the enumerated job titles, which Allis-Chalmers has been willing to say are proper class members who at least they're not going to contest it. As we stated in our initial briefing and we maintain, we think the case law supports it's not the job titles that matters. The classification as a worker, what that particular title might be, is not the standard for certification. It is the way these gentlemen, these workers, ladies and gentlemen, were treated, the fact that they were treated in violation of the FLSA.

And we have a substantial amount of documentary evidence. Even though we don't have full discovery or any discovery, we already have pay stubs that say Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is their employer. And we think that the class ought to be expanded to anybody who worked for Allis-Chalmers

Energy, Inc. or Archer Tubular Services.

And, in particular, it should include people as we have asked for in our notice that were either day-rate employees, didn't get paid for all hours worked, had minimum wage violations or weren't paid time-and-a-half for all hours over 40. And I don't think there's a need for me to read into the record word for word the description, but if you look at our motion on Page 8, there's an all caps bold section; and that would be the scope of the description we would ask.

There are a few other portions of this motion which we think are important. One is the request that we be able to post these notices in both Spanish and English at the work places. And secondly, that this notice be posted not only in Archer Tubular Services' premises but also in all Allis-Chalmers' Tubular Services field offices where employees may happen to see them.

And I think those are probably the highlights of the motion, your Honor. We certainly need extra time. We've got to get notice out to another 72 people. We know we didn't get good notice out to all 151 the first time around, and so we're asking for some time this summer to work all that out.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MUSKAT: Your Honor, their motion raises substantial and very serious issues from our perspective. You know, we had planned to file a written response that set out

response deadline would have been the 25th. Frankly, your

Honor, we still have that opportunity. There's a lot to

our factual and legal arguments in detail. I believe the

- 4 address in the motion and in the proposed notice and in the
- 5 mechanics that Mr. Braugh has described that they are
- 6 proposing. Of course, you've asked us here to hear this anyway
- 7 and so I'm happy to summarize what our responses are, and I'll
- 8 go ahead and do that.

So we're agreeable to one proposed aspect of the proposed expansion, and that is as to the 72 names. This was the proposal that we made back in February to expand the class to these additional 72 names, which would cover everybody who was a contractor in Tubular Services. And we are -- well, I'll address sort of the notice and mechanics and opt-in stuff down the road.

But just in terms of class scope or expanded class scope, we have no objection to expanding the class and sending out notice to these additional 72 people.

Now, the proposed expanded class includes in addition to -- well, it names not only the Tubular Services entity, which we've been discussing, but also Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. that this is supposed to go to current and former employees who were classified as contractors or day-rate employees by Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. and these other entities. And I just -- I need to state for the Court that

it's our position that that doesn't include anybody else but the 222 people; that Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is a holding company; it is does not employ anyone; it is the parent company over a big group of companies.

THE COURT: Isn't that what they're wanting to do some discovery on?

MR. MUSKAT: Well, that is. And so it's premature to be leaping to the conclusion that their discovery is going to show that it's appropriate to expand the class. If they're -- if it is ultimately determined that the class -- through discovery that the class should be expanded beyond Tubular Services, then it might be appropriate at that time to expand the class. But we haven't gotten there yet. It's our contention that this doesn't add anybody. This is just saying Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. doesn't add anyone. I wouldn't know who to add, because it's our position that that entity doesn't employ anybody.

The workers in this big group of companies are employed by the different operating companies. And it is certainly, we contend, not appropriate to certify a class as to workers in these other operating companies when the Plaintiffs didn't work for them and there's been no demonstration that this is all some integrated enterprise and there's been no factual allegations of any unlawful pay practices in those other entities. And so we would -- that's how we interpret

this. And to the extent it's to be interpreted any differently, we would object.

We would further object to adding day-rate employees to this group, because one of the named Plaintiffs are day-rate employees. They were contractors who alleged to have been misclassified. None of them were paid or alleged to have been paid on a day-rate basis. There's been no showing at all of any common policy or practice where any of the named Plaintiffs have any standing whatsoever to bring claims on behalf of day-rate employees. So we would object to an inclusion of day-rate employees in the class.

We would further object to the aspect of this class definition. Really, it's the last five lines of the class definition, which talks about how these are folks who were not paid overtime compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per work week and/or who were not paid for all hours worked and/or who were not paid at the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 for all hours worked. That assumes the conclusions that the Plaintiffs are trying to prove, and we think it's not appropriate to be in the class definition. What we should be doing is objectively identifying the people who should receive this according to their companies or their job titles as opposed to including leaping to the conclusion that these are valid claims.

For example, if somebody worked off the clock that

1 can be a violation of the overtime aspects of the FLSA if that 2 off-the-clock work was in excess of 40 hours per week. can also be a violation of, in theory, of the minimum wage 3 aspects of the FLSA if the off-the-clock work essentially 4 5 forced the regular rate below the minimum wage. But if neither of those two things happens, the FLSA doesn't provide a remedy 6 7 for off-the-clock work. And so, you know, we contest sort of the legal merits 9 of the notion that somebody who wasn't paid for all hours 10 worked if that didn't affect minimum wage or if that didn't 11 affect overtime, you know, that they would even have a valid 12 claim there. So we object to that aspect of the definition. 13 THE COURT: But the claim is different than just 14 getting notice out and then we'll figure out who may have a 15 claim or not. 16 MR. MUSKAT: Correct, your Honor. But my point is 17 just simply that, you know, in addressing this to people it 18 just doesn't seem fair to us to address it to them and 19 basically say, you know, you're getting this because you were a 20 victim of this unlawful practice. 21 THE COURT: No, if you were then you can --22 MR. MUSKAT: Yes. Okay. So those are our issues 23 with the class scope. Yes. And so let me address sort of some 24 of the other mechanics, the opt-in period.

So we're okay with expanding this class to the

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- 1 | additional 72 people within Tubular Services. We don't agree
- 2 | that it's appropriate to extend the opt-in period for those --
- 3 or to have an opt-in period for this all the way into August.
- 4 | I think the first time around when you certified the first
- 5 | class you gave a roundabout 60 days or so for an opt-in period.
- 6 And it seems to us that that's the appropriate opt-in period
- 7 for these folks is about 60 days or so.
- 8 We object to the notion of extending the opt-in
- 9 period for the people who've already received notice. I mean
- 10 these people have now had almost 60 days to opt in.
- 11 | Plaintiffs' counsel did not ask for a notice in Spanish to be
- 12 | sent out originally. It appears as if they've had substantial
- 13 | contact with these people, with the class members. There's
- 14 been a lot of communications about this case. We have a large
- 15 | number of people that opted in. So we don't think it's fair to
- 16 extend the opt-in period even further. Sixty days were picked
- 17 originally for a reason because that's what courts typically
- 18 | say is an appropriate amount of time. And so, you know, we
- 19 don't think that there's any basis to extend it even further
- 20 for the people who have already the notice.
- 21 We don't object for the notice that goes out to these
- 22 | additional 72 folks, we don't object to that being in Spanish
- 23 | although we would like, you know, to see a copy of that. I
- 24 mean we would like to have an opportunity to assure that it is
- 25 accurate. But we don't have an objection to principle to that.

1 In terms of -- we have no objection just like you did 2 the first time around to posting the notice on company bulletin 3 boards. But what I'm not clear about is if we are suggest -- if Plaintiffs' counsel is suggesting posting this notice on the 4 5 bulletin boards of other operating companies within this group 6 of companies, like in Pennsylvania or wherever, that doesn't 7 seem to us to be appropriate. We don't think that those people ought to be included in the class, and we don't think that 8 9 there are any Tubular Services' employees who would benefit from that. I mean we would already -- we've already done what 10 11 we would agree to do here, is to have the notice posted in the Tubular Services' offices. 12 13 Your Honor, I have read the proposed notice. I have 14 not gone -- I mean I was going to before the 25th, but I have 15 not gone through it in detail sort of with an eye toward 16 redlining it to see if there's any sort of misleading or 17 prejudicial or non-mutual statements in here. I'd like the 18 opportunity to do that if, you know, to make sure that we're 19 okay with the language in the notice. Kind of like we did the 20 first time around when the Plaintiffs filed a proposed notice 21 and we redlined it and then the Court made its decision and 22 issued something somewhere in between. So we have not done 23 We would like to do that. That's it. that. 24 MR. BRAUGH: If I may, your Honor? 25 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BRAUGH: With respect to the scope of the notice, you will note in our brief that we had discussed the concept of enterprise as it is understood under the FLSA, which really forms the basis for what an employer is.

I don't hear arguments from Allis-Chalmers in terms of the FLSA's definition of who employer is. They keep on saying well one is -- this is an operating subsidiary, so clearly you can't send out a notice to an operating subsidiary. But that's not what the FLSA says. The FLSA says that this enterprise is the employer. And that may include related companies by the claim definition of this.

It is clear to me from the arguments being made so far by Allis-Chalmers, and it's a good tactic, that they want to compartmentalize their business and make us find an employee for every one of their 27 subsidiaries before they actually have to pay up under the FLSA for the employees they have been underpaying for many years now.

A few months has burned off the clock of 71 or 72 employees that Allis-Chalmers knew at the last hearing should have been part of this class and should have received notice. And so we believe that there is a concerted effort to delay the identification of employees so that they will lose their statute of limitations. And by the time we finally slog through discovery and find them their clock will be burned up and the case will be as Mr. Muskat described early on this

case, of literal no value, small claims, it's really not worth their time litigating because these are such small claims for people that aren't going to get much money.

But I can assure the Court that to these people the money they were due and are due today is very significant to them. And that's especially true for people who we haven't been able to identify yet because we can't get discovery.

And so I think under the current record that you have before you, what you have is some evidence we have presented suggesting that Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is part of an enterprise that is imposing this illegal pay scheme on all of these employees, many of whom we don't know about.

We sent discovery to try to get at that, and it's part of the motion to compel that was filed yesterday. And we got zero answers. So as we sit here before you on the second hearing regarding certification, the first hearing they wouldn't -- they would identify and concede there may be other people but wouldn't stipulate to them. Now we're saying all those are all separate operating subsidiaries, you can't touch us; and at the same breath and at the same time they are refusing to answer discovery about it. So we will be back here again further delayed, further time off the statute of limitations if we don't go ahead and certify this class.

If Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. has told this Court the truth they don't have a single employee, they're merely an

operating company, then guess how many people will be on the list of affected employees? Zero.

If they are tested and they are put on this order, we are going to find out very quickly if that's true. We may get a list of a thousand employees or they may stick with it and say, no, it's zero. If it's zero and what they're saying is true, there is absolutely no harm in including them in this class.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MUSKAT: Your Honor, the problem about -- let me pick up his last point -- is it's not clear to us what they're suggesting -- who they are suggesting be included in this class. If they are suggesting that every single contractor that was employed by any operating company within this group of companies would be included within the scope, that's okay. Well, then we have a substantial disagreement with them on that. Because in order to get conditional certification of a class, it's their burden to show a common policy or practice that extended throughout that entire class. And they've had three people who are named Plaintiffs step forward and provide proof of a practice that occurred within the Tubular Services entity. And what they would improperly be doing by conditionally certifying a class in the absence of any evidence or even allegation of class-wide unlawful practices is skirting the entire conditional certification process, truly putting the

cart before the horse.

So if what they are suggesting is that that's who should get the notice is everyone in every operating company who is considered a contractor or a day-rate employee, we thinks that's improper.

My point about Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is just that it is a holding company that doesn't employ anyone. Now, they seem to be contesting that. They seem to be suggesting that as a matter of integrated enterprise principles or joint employment principles, what I think they're suggesting is that, no, that's not true; Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. actually is the employer of everybody in every operating company in this entire group of companies.

And if that's what they're saying is true, then that's -- you've ordered discovery on that and I guess we will do discovery on that and litigate that. But it would put the cart before the horse to send out notice to everybody on the assumption that what they say is true about this enterprise. And so that's -- just to be clear, that's our issue in terms of the class scope.

I just have to correct for the record a couple of these comments that opposing counsel is making about positions we've taken. I think he just said that we -- you know, we showed up at this scheduling conference in February knowing that these 72 people should be included. And that's not the

- case your Honor. We took the position that the class ought to
  be limited to the South Texas District of Tubular Services and
  these particular job titles.
  - My client made a business decision after that hearing once it became clear that the other side intended to pursue this further that it wasn't worth the litigation. So I want the record to be clear about that. No one knew that these additional -- and to this day the reason why we are willing to include the 72 people is not because we think they are proper class members but because we do not want to litigate that issue any further. Thank you, your Honor.
- **THE COURT:** Okay.

- 13 MR. BRAUGH: I don't even want to go back and forth
  14 too much, your Honor, but --
- **THE COURT:** It's your motion so you get the last word.
  - MR. BRAUGH: But there clearly is evidence that we have supplied in the record and attached to our motion -- and refer to our motion -- that Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. is the employer. What counsel for Allis-Chalmers is saying: Well, that's okay, we'll agree to do discovery on that now, even though they just refused to answer discovery this week. There is evidence before the Court. The only conflict in the evidence is they have supplied this Court with one affidavit that says Chalmers is merely -- Energy, Inc. is merely a

- 1 holding company. We have supplied this Court with a
- 2 stipulation signed by them in federal court saying they do
- 3 employ people.
- 4 So the evidence before the Court supports expanding
- 5 | the class to Allis-Chalmers Energy, Inc. If they are truly not
- 6 employers under the definition established by the FLSA for the
- 7 enterprise, then they won't be identifying any employees. They
- 8 can read the statute; they can comply or choose not to comply
- 9 | with it. But I think it's time to test them.
- 10 **THE COURT:** Okay. I'm going to take that motion
- 11 under advisement and probably get a ruling out early next week,
- 12 okay?
- 13 MR. BRAUGH: Thank you, your Honor.
- 14 THE COURT: Now, I know you all just filed the motion
- 15 | yesterday?
- 16 MR. BRAUGH: Yes, your Honor.
- 17 **THE COURT:** Regarding the discovery, motion to compel
- 18 discovery responses?
- 19 MR. MUSKAT: Yes. And as I told Plaintiffs' counsel
- 20 | yesterday, the objection we made to discovery were consistent
- 21 | with almost everything we've been discussing in this hearing.
- 22 **THE COURT:** Okay.
- 23 MR. MUSKAT: We were hoping that the Court would side
- 24 | with us on those issues and, therefore, you know, essentially
- 25 sustain many of the objections we made. That hasn't happened,

and so we will re-evaluate our objections.

Now, we also -- I do want to make clear that not all the objections we made were just mirror images of the more global objections we made in this hearing. And we made certain individualized objections to these requests; I mean as being overbroad or burdensome or whatnot, you know. And the motion that they filed just basically says -- I mean ignores that level of detail and just basically says we'll respond to everything.

But what I guess we would like to have the opportunity to do is to now go back and given the rulings you've made at this hearing, your Honor, have an opportunity to answer subject to, you know, some or all of those objections.

But we need an opportunity to go back and review them.

THE COURT: Okay. How much time do you need?

Because I think that time had already lapsed for you to respond, right? So they filed a motion to compel. How much time do you need now based on the rulings of the Court to go back and look at what you've answered and whether you're going to change it or modify it or not?

MR. MUSKAT: Well, I mean we don't need much time to make those decisions. What we need a little bit of time to do is to produce documents that are responsive to the requests.

**THE COURT:** How much time are you talking about?

MR. MUSKAT: Two weeks.

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THE COURT:
                    I was going to say seven days, give you
seven days to get it answered. If not, they're going to bring
the motion to compel back to the Court, I'm assuming so --
         MR. MUSKAT: Yes, and I -- yes. I guess if we
have -- you know, intractable, you know, disagreements about
certain of the objections I guess that is what would happen.
But we will make every effort, your Honor, as to the things
that where we're not standing on objections but we're going to
produce responsive documents, we will make every effort to do
that as quickly as possible.
          THE COURT: Okay. So by Friday the 20th you'll file
responses?
          MR. MUSKAT: Yes.
          THE COURT: To the discovery and then --
          MR. MUSKAT: Yes.
          THE COURT: -- if there continue to be issues I quess
set a hearing with the Court?
          MR. BRAUGH:
                      We will.
          THE COURT: You all need to fully confer before you
do that after they have filed -- if they stand on their
objections or not or wherever you may be, if you all will, you
know, confer about that before you bring it to the Court, I'd
appreciate that.
          Is there anything else pending?
          MR. BRAUGH:
                       There's nothing else pending.
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CERTIF	<b>ICATION</b>
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Join / Julson

April 17, 2012

Signed

Dated

TONI HUDSON, TRANSCRIBER